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POACHERS. FROM A PAINTING BY C. REICHERT

Puppies

BY T. C. TURNER

THERE are many good reasons why we cherish the natural desire to possess a well bred dog for, as Alexander Pope said, "Histories are more full of examples of the fidelity of dogs than of friends." The selection of just the right dog for one's self ought not to be difficult for there are over fifty varieties to choose from. In the choice of a dog for another the problem may seem to be a more difficult one. There are, alas, those care-free mortals who present friends living in small city apartments with young St. Bernards or Great Danes, without giving a further thought to the matter,

not anticipating the day when such animals will come to turn the scale at more than forty pounds, dogs far better suited to suburban or country conditions. On the other hand the city dweller need not be without his dog, for he can well house, under proper conditions, anything from a Pomeranian to an Airedale.

Where time for selection is not limited and the choice of breed can be settled carefully the prospective possessor of a well bred puppy will do well to enter into correspondence with some well-known breeder. Visits to dog shows and to kennels and kennel shops will, naturally, enter logically into the quest for the dog

who is soon to be intimately attached to the household. Fortunately kennel shops have business reputations to sustain as do other classes of reputable business which makes the established kennel shop as reliable as one's favorite haberdashery.

Let us start with the homecoming of the newly acquired dog in its puppy state. When he arrives do not overtax the little fellow by crowding around him and exciting him, remember he is an entire stranger. Let his future owner undo the package, and be his sole attendant for the first few hours. He will soon recognize that this person is to be his future master or mistress, and the road to many things is thus paved in the right direction. Let his sleeping quarters be prepared in advance, and except in the case of a "drawing-room pet" let it be a hardwood box, one edge of which is low enough for him to crawl over with ease. At the bottom of the box lay several thicknesses of common newspapers for a mattress. This should be changed every day and the dog will soon learn to look for this change. In fact, so cleanly are many well trained dogs, that they will refuse to sleep in a bed in which the paper has not been newly placed. Until the young dog has become thoroughly used to his new home do not change the location of his sleeping quarters, he will go to them naturally for rest, during the day as well as at night, and rest is of as much importance as play to the young pup. No puppy is house broken, house breaking is a matter of education, even if you buy one said to be house broken. And although it may be true that such training applies to a home from which he is taken, it does not persist, without new training when he is removed to other quarters. Puppies are like infants, with strong impulses and little self control, patience and good temper are required in training them, but they are quick to learn, and seldom any trouble when once broken to their house. It is not advisable to admit a young dog, or pup, to the dining-room at meal times. He is very apt to develop

the bad habit of begging food from those at table, and the feeding of small pieces of food at irregular times leads to disorganizing the young dog's proper condition. Moreover he should not be permitted to become the nuisance such training will make him. A grown and trained dog, on the other hand, may be admitted at meal time and will bother no one. If a pup misbehaves, punish him. Never do this without showing him the cause of the offence. After punishment put him out of doors. He will then soon learn to let his owner know his wishes. With some young dogs as with children, more in the way of correcting his wishes. With some young dogs as with children, more in the way of correction can be accomplished by a scolding than by rough handling a puppy found misbehaving. Most dogs are particularly sensitive to a scolding from their master. They are, indeed, more than anxious to please, and they are, by nature, cleanly.

The young dog should be fed often and in small quantities. A puppy from three to six months old should be fed four times a day, one meal early in the morning and one before going to bed, the other two at a set time during the day. The dog knows no clock but his stomach, and if fed, as he should be, at regular intervals, he will soon tell his owner the time of day. Puppies from six to eight months old should be brought down to three meals a day, and after that, to the regular dog rations of two meals. Avoid milk for the pup except with cereals. After eight weeks old the pup should be given a little raw meat, when this is given it should be chopped fine, but mostly the food should be given cooked; use discretion in feeding according to the size of the breed, and the age of the dog, suit it to the changing needs which vary almost from week to week. After the third month the ordinary table scraps make excellent food. Avoid feeding a dog fats, and always avoid giving him poultry—nothing will upset a dog quicker than poultry. Don't forget to include the vegetable scraps

with the others. They are quite important, as much so as to ourselves. The same cereals which are used at the ordinary table make an excellent meal for the young dog. Chop the scraps up for the dog until he is four months old. A little broth or soup reduced in strength and poured over the scraps make a good meal. Now and then a large bone, never a small one, should be given the pup, for although he can't eat it, he will try his best to do so, and it will keep him contentedly amused for a long time, besides keeping his teeth in proper order. Always use one dish, and one place for feeding, and be sure to keep at hand a supply of cool fresh water.

Avoid washing if possible until after six months, but if necessary before that time do it quickly, wash with a good quality of plain soap or any of the special

dog soaps prepared for the purpose. Always begin at the head, lather the coat well and rinse out with plenty of water gradually cooling as in the case of the human hair shampoo, dry thoroughly and in winter with warm towels. Unless the dog is white a good brushing will be all that is necessary for keeping the skin in good condition. Brushes are sold for both long and short-haired dogs.

Exercise is most important, but be careful not to overdo it, or you may have a sick dog, encourage the pup to play, but if a ball is used, see that it is not too small, there is much danger in a small ball. In short treat the puppy much as you would a child from one to two years, and you will raise him to be a healthy grown dog, a pleasure too, and a friend for his owner.

Cathedral of the Night

BY GARDNER TEALL

How still the night!
 Above the starlit firmament
 Roofs all the world;
 Hushed is the sylven transept
 Beamed with spreading bough,
 And yonder nave of pillared elms
 Throws shadow to the greensward's pave.
 The crescent moon, like sanctuary lamp,
 Sheds its soft light upon the holy scene.
 Sweetly low now creep upon the air
 The organed notes at touch of zephyr'd hand,
 While softly follow voices of choired leaves
 To chant this blessed benediction.
 O soul of me!
 As at the chancel of this eventide I kneel,
 This sacrament may I be worthy to receive;
 May all my days to come, O Goodness Infinite!
 Partake of this thy holy peace. Amen.